Under the second offer made in 1993, 33 small sized fields (28 of ONGC and 5 of OIL) and 8 medium sized fields (7 of ONGC and one of OIL) were offered for development to the private companies. The last date of submission of bids was 31st March, 1994. Government has so far approved the award of one medium sized fields i.e. Ratna and R-series under this offer.

Poverty Alleviation Schemes

*33. SHRI IQBAL SINGH: Will the Minister of PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in the country;

(b) the targets and achievements during the last three years; and

(c) the effective measures Government propose to take for eradication of poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI YOGINDER K. ALAGH): (a) The major poverty alleviation schemes being implemented in the country are (i) The Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), (ii) The Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY); (iii) The Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS); (iv) The Nehru Rozgar Yojana; (v) The Urban Basic Services for the Poor (UBSP); (vi) The Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP). While the first three Programmes are being implemented in the rural areas of the country the remaining three are urban poverty alleviation programmes. The details of the Programmes are given below:

(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP); IRDP is a Centrally Sponsored scheme, being implemented in all the blocks of the country since 1980. Under this scheme Central funds are allocated to States on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State to the total rural poor in the country.

IRDP aims at providing self-employment opportunities to the rural poor through assistance in the form of subsidy and bank credit to enable them to acquire productive assets and appropriate skills to cross the poverty line on a sustained basis. The target group consists largely of small and marginal farmers, agricultural labourers and rural artisans whose household annual income is below the poverty line of Rs. 11000 at 1991-92 prices. Within the target group there is an ensured coverage of certain categories SC/ST 50%; women 40%; and physically handicapped 3%. The ceiling for subsidy is Rs. 6,000 for SC/ST families and the physically handicaped; for others Rs. 5,000 in Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) and Desert Development Programme (DDP) areas and Rs. 4,000 in the non-Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP) areas.

Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM) and Development of Women & Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) are two important sub-schemes of Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(ii) *Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY):* The JRY is a wage employment programme which has been in operation since 1989. The primary objective of the JRY is the generation of additional gainful employment for the unemployed and underemployed persons in the rural areas. The secondary objective is the creation of sustained employment by strengthening rural infrastructure and assets in favour of the rural poor for their direct and continuing benefits, and for improvement thereby in the overall quality of life for the people in the rural areas. Under the Yojana, funds are allocated among the States/UTs on the basis of proportion of rural poor in a State/UT to the total rural poor in the country. Further, the allocations to the districts within each State/UT are made on the basis of an index of backwardness which takes into account the proportion

of rural SC/ST population in the district and inverse of agricultural production per agricultural worker, with equal weights. Eighty per cent of the funds allocated to each district are distributed to village panchayats by giving sixty per cent weightage to SC/ST population and forty per cent to total population. The remaining twenty per cent funds are retained at the district level for inter-block/village works.

A small portion of funds under the JRY are allocated for undertaking Special and Innovative projects such as those aimed at prevention of migration of labour, enhancing women's employment, special programmes through voluntary organisations for drought-proofing and watershed development, etc.

(iii) *Employment Assurance Scheme (EAS):* The Employment Assurance Scheme was launched on 2nd October, 1993 in 1752 identified backward blocks situated in drought prone, desert, tribal and hill areas, in which the revamped public distribution system was in operation. The EAS has now been extended to cover 3206 blocks of the country in all States and UTs excluding Goa, Punjab, Chandigarh, Delhi and Pondicherry, The additional blocks include the new DPAP and DDP blocks, blocks under the Modified Area Development Approach (MADA) and the flood prone areas of the country. Under this scheme assured employment for 100 days of unskilled manual work has to be provided to those who are seeking it, during the lean agricultural season. The secondary objective is the creation of rual infrastructure and community assets. Water and soil conservation works, minor irrigation works, rural roads, construction of primary school buildings and anganwadis are permissible works under the scheme. From 1995-96, 50 per cent of the funds have been earmarked for taking up works under watershed development. The Employment Assurance Scheme is a need based scheme and therefore no Statewise allocations are made. The States can demand funds in consonance with the demand for manual work during the lean agricultural season in the rural areas.

(iv) *Nehru Rozgar Yojana (NRY):* In response to the challenge posed by urban poverty the Nehru Rozgar Yojana was launched by Government in 1989. It is targeted towards persons living below the poverty line in urban areas (i.e. households with an annual households income of Rs, 11850 at 1991-92 prices). The Yojana has three components (a) The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME); (b) The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE); and (c) The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU)

(a) *The Scheme of Urban Micro Enterprises (SUME):* SUME assists the urban poor in upgrading their skills and setting up self employment enterprises. A subsidy of 25% of the project cost subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5000 for SCs/STs and women beneficiaries and Rs. 4000 for general beneficiaries is provided under this scheme. The ramaining amount of the project cost is available from the banks as a loan upto a maximum of Rs 15,000 for SCs/STs and women beneficiaries and Rs. 12,000 for general beneficiaries. The scheme is applicable to all urban settlements.

(b) *The Scheme of Urban Wage Employment (SUWE):* SUWE seeks to provide wage employment to the urban poor by utilising their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets in the jurisdiction of urban local bodies. The scheme is applicable to all urban areas with a population below one lake.

(c) *The Scheme of Housing and Shelter Upgradation (SHASU):* SHASU seeks to provide assistance for housing and shelter upgradation to economically weaker sections of the urban population as well as providing opportunities for wage employment and upgradation of

construction skills. The loan upto a ceiling of Rs. 9950 and a subsidy upto a ceiling of Rs. 1000 is provided under this scheme to the beneficiaries for housing/shelter upgradation. The scheme is applicable to urban settlements having a population below 20 lakhs.

(v) *The Urban Basic Services for Poor (UBSP):* Aims at creating participatory community based structures through which the community participates in identifying normative felt needs and priorities them for implementation. The programmes aims at providing social services and physical amenities to the urban poor through the convergence of various ongoing sectoral schemes of various Ministries/Departments. It aims to introduce a pro-poor orientation in the design of new programmes and evolves innovative partnership arrangements to fulfil the community's critical needs. The UBSP is being implemented in 283 towns on an all India basis covering approximately 48 lakh urban poor beneficiaries.

(vi) *Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP).* An integrated scheme for amelioration of poverty known as the Prime Minister's Integrated Urban Poverty Eradication Programme (PM's IUPEP) was announced on 15th August 1995. The foremost objective of the new programme is to attack several root causes of urban poverty in an integrated manner with an appropriate strategy involving various sectoral programmes of the Central/State Governments as well as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) by envisaging participatory implementation of the programme with the aim to eradicate urban poverty in the targetted areas by the end of the century. The specific objectives under the new programme are:— (i) effective acheivement of social sector goals; (ii) community empowerment; (iii) convergence through sustainable support system; (iv) employment generation and skill upgradation; (v) improvement of hygiene and sanitation; and (vi) environmental improvement. The programme initialy targets the urban poor living in Class-II towns (with a population of 50,000 to less than 1,00,000) which numbers 345 towns as per the 1991 Census.

(b) The targets and achievements for these poverty alleviation programmes during the last three years are enclosed at Statement (*see* below).

(c) The Government proposes to eradicate poverty within a specific time frame i.e. by the year 2005, with this objective the strategy of the Government is to review all anti-poverty programmes with a view to redesigning and strengthening them to ensure generation of more employment, creation of productive assets and imparting of skills to the poor, in order to enhance their income levels and to bring them above the poverty line.

In addition the Government proposes to strengthen the Minimum Needs Programme (MNP) which emphasises necessary allocation to important social development components which affect the quality of life of the people. Special outlays are earmarked in the plans of the State Government for these programmes.

In a recent Conference of Chief Ministers on Basic Minimum Sevices, the provision of seven basic minimum services throughout the country in a time bound manner was endorsed. These basic services which would ensure a better quality of life for the people especially those residing in rural areas, are:

(i) Hundred per cent coverage of provision of safe drinking water in rural and urban areas.

(ii) Hundred per cent coverage of primary health service facilities in rural and urban areas.

(iii) Universalisation of primary education.

(iv) Provision of Public Housing Assistance to all shelterless poor families.

(v) Extension of Mid-day-Meal programme in primary schools,

to all rural blocks and urban slums and disadvantaged sections.

(vi) Provision of connectivity to all unconnected villages and habitations.

(vii) Streamline the Public Distribution System with focus upon the poor.

In addition, it was agreed that in the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the areas of urban and rural poverty alleviation and employment, the States would be given greater involvement, freedom and flexibility.

The Conference also recommended adequate devolution of powers, authority and funds to the three tiers of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). This would strengthen them in their effort at formulating, planning and executing programmes of economic development and social justice.

Statement

Targets and Achievements for major rural poverty alleviation programmes during the last three years (i.e. 1993-94 to 1995-96)

Programme	1993-94		1994-95 (Prov.)		1995-96 (Prov.)	
	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.	Target	Ach.
IRDP (Lakh families)	25.70	25.38	21.15	21.82	—	20.51
JRY (Lakh mandays)	10383.26	10258.40	9865.45	9517.07	8480.05	8958.25
EAS (Lakh mandays)	*	494.74	*	2739.56	*	3435.59

Ach. = Achievement

*No target is assigned for EAS as it is a demand driven programme.

NEHRU ROZGAR YOJANA

Physical Targets and Achievements

(Figures in lakhs)

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	T	A	T	A	T	A*
1. No. of beneficiaries assisted to set up micro enterprises under SUME	1.25	1.52	1.02	1.25	1.17	1.21
2. Persons trained/undergoing training under SUME	0.42	0.31	0.34	0.38	0.40	0.32
3. Mandays of work generated under SUWE	50.34	72.17	41.12	50.85	36.10	53.35
4. No. of dwelling units upgraded/ in progress under SHASU	1.78	0.56	1.60	0.62	1.65	0.22

	1993-94		1994-95		1995-96	
	T	A	T	A	T	A*
5. Mandays of work generated under SHASU	91.89	51.50	65.00	13.11	78.38	36.31

T = Targets
A = Achievements
* Upto 29.2.1996

URBAN BASIC SERVICES FOR PO (UBSP)

Cumulative achievement on salient parameters of UBSP as on 31.3.1996

1. No. of towns	301
2. No. of slum pockets selected for coverage	3455
3. No. of beneficiaries covered in these slum pockets (in lakh)	64.99
4. No. of Resident Community Volunteers selected	69228
5. No. of Neighbourhood Committees constituted	7845
6. No. of Community Dovelopment Societies formed	344

Prime Minister's integrated urban poverty eradication programme (PMIUPEP)

PMIUPEP has been launched during 1995-96 and it is expected that it would cover 5 lakh urban poor living in 345 Class-II towns in 1995-96.

Comprehensive renewable energy policy

*34. MAULANA OBAIDULLAH KHAN AZMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to formulate a comprehensive renewable energy policy; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF NONCONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (DR. S. VENUGOPALACHARI): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources has initiated action for formulation of a comprehensive renewable energy policy which aims at utilising the large potential of renewable energy in the country as a supplement to conventional energy sources. The measures for harnessing renewable energy include financial and fiscal incentives for investors, generation of resources, priority purchase of power from renewable sources by utilities at reasonable prices, mandatory provisions for use of renewables for certain applications, human resource development, research and development and institutional arrangements at the national and State level. The policy aims at ensuring greater use of renewable energy both in rural and urban areas to reduce dependence of non-renewable fossil fuel resources, and to reduce environmental pollution.

मध्य प्रदेश को मलेरिया नियंत्रण हेतु सहायता

*35. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव:** क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार को 1995-96 में मध्य प्रदेश में मलेरिया फैलने और उससे लोगों के मरने एवं पीड़ित होने के संबंध में कोई सूचना प्राप्त हुई है;